

April 1989 measured 68.5 cm snout-vent length (71 g after parturition) and gave birth to four young ranging in snout-vent length from 21.8 to 22.7 cm, and in mass from 5.0 to 5.5 g. She also produced two infertile oocytes.

Our success in obtaining consistent reproduction in captive *Hoplocephalus bungaroides* suggests that captive propagation may be of some value in preserving the dwindling stocks of this endangered reptile. However, it cannot be a complete answer to the problem: there is little point in producing large numbers of juvenile snakes if there is no suitable habitat to which they can be returned. The continued survival of this species depends on several factors, but the most important is likely to be public attitudes towards conservation of large areas of sandstone habitats. We may be faced with a choice: would we rather have bushrock in our gardens, or an attractive and interesting component of our native fauna still roaming the Hawkesbury sandstone plateau?

Emendations to the nomenclature of recently established palaeontological taxa

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It is necessary to correct several misconstructions that were presented in Archer (1982), Archer *et al.* (1987) and Archer (1988). These errors and their emendations are as follows and follow the proscriptions of Ride *et al.* (1985).

Archer (1982). Four subfamily names were established in this work: Murexinae Archer, 1982 (Archer 1982: p. 438); Phascolosorexinae Archer, 1982 (Archer 1982: p. 438-39); Planigalinae Archer, 1982 (Archer 1982: p. 439); and Sminthopsinae Archer, 1982 (Archer 1982: p. 439).

Of these the second was an incorrectly formed name (Articles 29(a) and 32(c)iii of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature) that should be amended (Art. 32(d)) to Phascolosoricinae. The authorship and date of this justifiable emendation which is a correction of an incorrect original spelling (Art. 32(c)iii) should be that of the original publication (Art. 33(b)ii). Hence I here propose Phascolosoricinae Archer, 1982 as a replacement name for Phascolosorexinae Archer, 1982. The type genus for Phascolosoricinae Archer, 1982 is *Phascolosorex* Matschie, 1916. Features that distinguish members of the Phascolosoricinae from members of other dasyurid subfamilies are those cited by Archer (1982) for Phascolosorexinae.

Archer, Tedford and Rich (1987). In this work, a new family of possums, the Pilkipildridae, was established with two new genera and four new species. Both genera *Pilkipildra* and *Djilgaringa* were given feminine gender. The species names were all based on the surnames of female Australian palaeontologists (Dr Suzanne Hand, Ms Jennifer Taylor, Ms Anna Gillespie and Ms Betty Thompson) and hence should have received feminine endings. I propose the following alterations based on Art. 31(a) ii of the I.C.Z.N.: *Pilkipildra handae* Archer, Tedford and Rich, 1987 to replace *Pilkipildra handi* Archer, Tedford and Rich, 1987; *Pilkipildra taylorae* Archer, Tedford and Rich, 1987 to replace *Pilkipildra taylori* Archer, Tedford and Rich, 1987; *Djilgaringa gillespieae* Archer, Tedford and Rich, 1987 to replace *Djilgaringa gillespiei* Archer, Tedford and Rich, 1987; and *Djilgaringa thompsonae* Archer, Tedford and Rich, 1987 to replace *Djilgaringa thompsoni* Archer, Tedford and Rich, 1987.

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Archer, Hand and Godthelp (1988). In this work the genus *Yalkaparidon* was established but without formal nomination of a type species which contravenes Articles 10(a), 13(b) and 69 of the I.C.Z.N. Accordingly, I here nominate *Yalkaparidon coheni* as the type species of *Yalkaparidon*.

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